

LAWMAKING SLOWLY

Another Day of Inactivity in the State Senate.

A BUSY HOUSE SESSION

BUT LITTLE WAS ACCOMPLISHED, AFTER MUCH EFFORT.

Sheep-stealing Bill Passed, But Its Fate Is Still In Jeopardy—Salary Bill For Legislature's Employees Tabled—Two Important Measures Introduced and Referred.

The house made a determined effort yesterday afternoon to accomplish something tangible, but the result was rather short of what was expected. One bill was passed, but it was confronted with a notice of intention to move for reconsideration, and another was fought through almost to passage, but it was laid on the table. From which place it will be resurrected today, or at least an attempt will be made to do so. Some other matters were presented, to be considered today or later. The senate accomplished nearly as much, although, as usual, no attempt was made to crowd business in the assembly of members.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Roll Call, Prayer and Reading of the Journal Regular Order.

The senators are making their 34 per cent pretty easily nowadays. Scarcely a session in the past two weeks has lasted more than ten minutes, and yesterday's was even briefer than usual. House bill No. 35 came down from the house and passed its first reading. It provides for an appropriation of \$20,000 for the payment of the state's half of the salaries of county attorneys, treasurers and assessors and their assistants and deputies for the last quarter of the year 1898. The bill was referred to the committee on claims and appropriations.

FATE OF HOUSE BILLS.

Opinions of Representatives Divided and Progress Slow.

The house of representatives devoted a full hour yesterday afternoon to the consideration of Representative Robertson's bill, No. 6, relating to the definition of grand larceny. The bill proposes to amend the existing law by revising statutes by making the theft of any domesticated graminivorous animal grand larceny, without regard to number or value of animals stolen. The judiciary committee recommended passage of the bill, after striking out the word "sheep."

Representative Callender, from the Republican side of the house, led the opposition to the committee's amendment. In the course of his argument, Mr. Callender made the point that it would work an injustice to sheep owners to make the stealing of a sheep grand larceny. As he understood it, the penalty for grand larceny was always been more severe than for petit larceny, the object being to terrify depraved thieves. An ordinary sheep is worth more than a jack or a jockey, frequently more than a cow. Bunchers and shepherds, he said, very much desire to have the law amended as proposed in the bill, so that it will be easier to convict for the class of thieves, from which many people in the outlying counties are heavy sufferers.

Mr. Johnson and Mansfield pleaded for the passage of the bill in its original form. Johnson concurred with Robertson and Mansfield in part and supplemented the argument that the burden of larceny prosecutions should fall on the state rather than on the poorer counties. The cost of prosecutions for grand larceny is a charge against the counties, while that for grand larceny is against the state.

PASSING THE GOOD THING ALONG

In a jovial vein Cook said he had always heard that sheepmen steal from each other the year around and in the long run come out even. Cook said in Crook's country common horses are worth about a dollar a head and the people who prize their sheep very highly. He said the great trouble is that unprincipled herdsmen pick up small flocks of sheep and by changing the brands claim the stolen muttons as their own. As long as the law is as it is it is extremely difficult to prove a case of theft, while if the stealing of one sheep is made grand larceny it will be easier to secure convictions and to stop the professional sheep stealing.

By a vote of nineteen to seventeen, the committee on claims and appropriations reported the bill on the sheep-stealing bill. Law and Sorenson, Republicans, voted to adopt the committee's recommendation. A motion from the Republican side to insert the words "goat or hog" was lost.

A member from the rear suggested that "children" be also included in the grand larceny list, but it received no second. The bill was finally passed by the following vote: Ayes—Brannwell, DeWester, Callender, Crosby, Herr, Fuller, Greenwood, Hansen, N. J. Harris, Holmgren, Johnson, Law, Mansfield, McQuarrie, Murdoch, Miller, Reid, Robinson, Royland, Robertson, Sorenson, Stewart, Welch—23. Nays—Bond, Clyde, Cook, Cummings, Fisher, Lapish, Larson, O'Neil, Richards, Smith, Whorsted—17. Excused from vote—Representatives Porman and Mrs. Horne. Absent—8.

On the passage of the bill, Representative Bennion, a large owner of sheep explained his vote in the negative on the ground that he deemed the sheep clause inconsistent legislation.

Representative N. J. Harris gave notice of intention to move for a reconsideration, and Richards also gave notice that he would endeavor to get the term "sheep" stricken out. House bill No. 8, to readjust the salaries of employees of the legislature, was taken up on third reading. Representative Richards championed his measure, but the clause making the reduced compensation effective at this session was stricken out. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by the vote of 20 to 10, and by a vote of 21 to 19 the bill was laid on the table. The author of the bill will attempt to resurrect it this afternoon.

TWO IMPORTANT BILLS.

House bill No. 43, by Hansen, for an

"With pleasure I

writes to let you know

the great benefit I

have received from

your medicine and self-treatment at

my office, Mrs. A. Jackson, of Dairy,

Klamath Co., Oregon. "When you kindly

advised me to take

your Golden Medical

Preparation for my

trouble, I followed

your advice and re-

ceived great benefit.

Over five years

ago, and for over a

year I suffered with

pains in stomach,

headache, irregular

periods, constipation

and indigestion. I

thought I wrote to

Dr. Pierce for advice.

He prescribed his

Golden Medical Dis-

covey and Pleasant

Pellets. At first I

thought the medi-

cines did no good, but

I kept on taking them

as advised, and when

I had taken five bot-

tles I was so well that

it seemed I did not

need any more, but

still I took the sixth

bottle, and then

perfectly well. I

have had no more

headaches, pains in stomach, heart trouble

and all left me. I have had a good appe-

tite ever since, and can sleep well and do

all my work.

If you are not sure what ails you write

to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., stating

your symptoms fully, and he will prescribe

act creating a state bureau of statistics

and defining the purposes and du-

ties thereof.

The bill provides that the governor,

with the assent of the senate, shall ap-

point a qualified person as chief statis-

tician, to serve for four years, at an

annual salary of \$1,500 and mileage.

Subject to the approval of the state

board of examiners, the chief may ap-

point a sufficient number of assistants.

The duties of the bureau shall be to

collect, tabulate and present in annual

reports statistical information relating

to agriculture, horticulture, mining,

live stock interests, manufacturing,

commerce, education, labor, moral, so-

cial and sanitary conditions, vital sta-

tistics, immigration and all subjects

pertaining to the prosperity and pro-

ductivity of the state and resources of the

state or on any subject on which spe-

cial information may be desired by the

governor. The bill proposes an appro-

priation of \$2,000 to carry the provisions

of the act into effect.

Referred to the committee on issues.

House bill No. 44, by Clyde, for an act

creating the office of district attorney

and defining the duties and powers

thereof.

The bill contemplates the election of a

district attorney in each of the several

judicial districts, to serve for four years

from Jan. 1, 1901. The governor is to

be empowered to appoint, the senate

confirming, a district attorney for each

judicial district until their respective

successors are elected at the general

election in November, 1900. None but

persons who are residents of the district

regularly licensed attorneys shall be eli-

gible to election to the office. The bill

also provides that the district attorneys

shall assume and discharge all the du-

ties of public prosecutor now performed

by county attorneys, except in prosecu-

tion and examinations before justices

of the peace. The district attorneys

shall be subject to the supervision of the

state whenever required, and in ad-

diti-

on

the

dis-

trict

attor-

neys

shall

be

sub-

ject

to

the

su-

per-

vi-

si-

on

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of

the

st-

at-

es

of